Russian Government and the Russian-Jewish Colonization Association, "Ozet".

It would be premature, on the basis of the available data, to pronounce a final judgment concerning the prospects of colonization in Biro-Bidjan. So much, however, is clear, that the economic and psychological difficulties in the way of colonizing Jews in that very distant, uncivilized province will necessarily be much greater than even in the Ukraine or the Crimea. It is stated that in 1928, 48 per cent of the new settlers left Biro-Bidjan, 63 per cent in 1929, and 60 per cent in 1931, because they were unable to adapt themselves to the new surroundings. In consequence, in 1932, the Government decided in future to examine the applicants much more strictly with regard to their fitness for agricultural work, this, and not their need of employment, determining the selection. Further, also, foreign Jews are to be admitted to Biro-Bidjan; in fact, during the last years about one hundred families have gone there from America, Belgium, Poland, and Palestine, but a number of them have returned.

(2) POLAND, LITHUANIA, AND LATVIA

According to the Polish census of 1921, 159,147 Jews, *i.e.* 5-74 per cent of their total number, derived

their livelihood from agriculture (155,006 from cultivating land, from cattle-breeding, gardening, etc., and 4441 in connexion with forestry, fisheries, and hunting)r

24,970 of them worked on their own account, owning or leasing land.
2,023 as administrative officials or foremen.
9,406 as labourers.
53,534 were dependents assisting the heads of the families,
69,160 dependents not gainfully employed.
54 remained unspecified.

The number is comparatively large. But, besides working